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# THE BRYOLOGIST

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FIG. 1. *Telaranea nematodes longifolia*, M. A. Howe. Postical side, showing archegonia and antheridia, also underleaves X. 22. Reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
FIG. 2. Antheridial branch showing cells, etc. X. 70. Reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## TELARANEA NEMATODES LONGIFOLIA M. A. HOWE.

CAROLINE COVENTRY HAYNES.

*Telaranea nematodes* Gottsche belongs, with the genus, to tropical or warm-temperate countries, South America, South Africa, Cuba and Bermuda. A form of this *T. nematodes longifolia* M. A. Howe (Bull. Torrey Botanical Club, **29**:284, 1902.) is known to occur at a few stations in Georgia and Florida. When, however, Dr. Howe found it growing at Freeport, Long Island, October, 1898, he inclined to the belief that it was not so rare and

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that it had a wider distribution. The pleasant record is mine of knowing of five stations for it, and thus confirming his belief. I detected it growing among *Pallavicinia Lyellii* (Hook.) S. F. Gray, collected at Arlington, Staten Island, Nov. 28th, 1903, a Field Day of the Torrey Botanical Club, by Mr. W. T. Horne and brought to the New York Botanical Garden. At Highlands, Monmouth Co., New Jersey, I have collected it two consecutive summers. The plants collected in September showed perianths with immature capsules and many antheridia. It was growing among Sphagnum plants; *Cephalozia connivens* (Dicks.) Lindb. in fruit, in the vicinity. These plants were all growing lustily and showed the same shade of tender green and I noticed the Telaranea only from its conferva-like meshes in contrast with the more sharply defined Sphagna. While in North Carolina, February last, I found it at Pinehurst, Southern Pines and at Jackson Springs, all in Moore Co., growing along the borders of running streams, with mosses. These plants showed the ashy-green color of the descriptions. Their delicacy seemed almost ethereal among the larger forms of vegetation and it was wonderful to me that they could survive the winter (for I found old perianths) and start growing as soon as the snow melted away. *Blepharostoma trichophyllum* (L.) Dumort. is the only hepatic likely to be confused with it. But *Telaranea nematodes longifolia* has underleaves two or three cells in length, incurved at apices, while the former's approximate the leaves in length. The leaves and underleaves are hair-like, the leaves being five-eight cells long, of a single series of cells to the basal cell. It is autoicous. The archegonia are on short postical branches, the one nearest the apex maturing first. This note is written with the intention of bringing this charming plant to the notice of hepatic students so that they may be on the lookout for it. I shall be grateful if any one finding it, will inform me.

16 East 36th street, New York City.

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#### LICHENOLOGY FOR BEGINNERS—IV.

FREDERICK LEROY SARGENT.

(Begun in May, 1905, issue.)

In the above consideration of the morphology of lichens our attention has been directed particularly to such modifications of form as afford characters useful in systematic classification. But lichens are not only so many species to be named and classified; they are living things adapted to the humble conditions under which they live; and no more interesting field is open to the student of lichens than that which concerns their biology. While a great deal has already been done in the study of the gonidia and their function, and upon the structure and development of other organs, comparatively little has been attempted in the direction of learning the effect of the environment in influencing the form of the different parts or of studying the way these little plants meet the exigencies of their life. Such questions, for example, as the following would, we think, repay careful investigation.